FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1843. [NO. 1374.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

Gazetteer of the United States.

A complete Descriptive and Statistical Gazetteer of the United States of America, with an Abstract of the Census of 1840. By Daniel Haskel, A. M., late President of the University of Vermont, and J. Calvin Smith, Geographer, Author of a New Map of the United States, &c.

"THIS is one of the most useful works that is presented to the public. It contains valuable information of a statistical nature; but its great merit is the perfect and complete arrangement and *description* of all the States, Territories, Counties, Districts, Parishes, Cities, Towns, and Villages, Mountains, Rivers, Lakes, Canals, and Rail Roads. The arrangement of these is such that any town or village may be found in a moment—and when found, an idea may be formed of its location, importance, &c. For example:

"*Celina*, post village, capital of Mercer Co., O., 127 miles *w. n. w.* of Columbus, 507 *w.*, situated on the north of the Grand Reservoir of the Miami Canal, which will be 10 miles long and 5 broad, when completed. It has a court house, one Presbyterian church, 3 stores, 75 dwellings, and about 500 inhabitants."

Many places are described at much greater length, but the above will serve as an example. We subjoin the opinions of other presses:

From the New York Tribune, April 3, 1843.

"We have no other Gazetteer in this country at all comparable with this, whether for comprehensiveness or correctness. In no other work in existence can so large an amount of minute, accurate, and desirable information be found, nor in any collection of works, at a price comparable with this."

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer, March 30, 1843.

"We have no hesitation in recommending this Gazetteer as the most perfect of any yet published in the United States; indeed, we may say it is as complete as human industry and research can make it."

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, March 31, 1843.

"By far the most complete Gazetteer of the Republic that has ever been published—and, we have reason to believe, nearly as perfect as is possible for such a compilation to be made.'"

☞ The Agent for the above may be found at the Lafayette Hotel, where a splendid sample of McKenney's Indian Portrait Gallery may be seen; also The Lady's Musical Library, and Godey's Lady's Book, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 26, 1843.

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART,
WILLIAM L. McGARY.
September 26, 1843. 73tf

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE FALL TERM in this Institution will commence on the 9th of October. The Principal is furnished with competent assistance, and instruction will be given in all the higher branches of English studies, as well as in Classical, in preparation for College. The Tuition the same as heretofore. A few Boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal, with lodging, fire wood, &c. at a moderate charge.

S. COLTON, *Principal.*
September 23, 1843. 73-3w

Pursuant to an Order made at September Term, 1843, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, appointing me a Commissioner for that purpose, I will sell at Public Auction, on Tuesday the 17th of October next, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on a credit of six months, a likely Negro named PETER, about nineteen years of age, belonging to the Estate of Dr. James C. Smith, dec'd. Bond with approved security will be required from the purchaser.

J. McLAURIN, Com'r.
Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-2w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

ORDERED by the Court, that Samuel Hall and Sarah his wife, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1843, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of Caroline M. Walker and others *vs.* C. P. Mallett and others, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. Ordered to be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks.

[73] ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH supply just received, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!
60,000 DOLLARS!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class O, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 14, 1843.

MAMMOTH SCHEME!

1 Grand Prize of		60,000 Dollars.
1 Grand Prize of		30,000 Dollars.
1 Grand Prize of		14,068 Dollars.
2 Prizes of		10,000 Dollars.
2 Prizes of		8,000 Dollars.
3 Prizes of		5,000 Dollars.
3 Prizes of		4,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of		3,000 Dollars.
5 Prizes of		2,000 Dollars.
10 Prizes of		1,500 Dollars.
20 Prizes of		1,200 Dollars.
50 Prizes of		1,000 Dollars.
50 Prizes of		500 Dollars.
133 Prizes of		400 Dollars.
&c.	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of Tickets in this Magnificent Lottery can be obtained as follows:

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26	half do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26	quarter do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26	eighth do	32 50

In this Lottery there are 76,076 Tickets, which, divided by 26, gives only 2,926 Packages in the whole Lottery; thus the adventurer who purchases a Certificate of a Package has one chance in 2,926 chances of drawing the Grand Capital Prize of $60,000; one chance in 1,463 of drawing either the $60,000 capital, or the $30,000 capital prizes; one chance in 975 of drawing the $60,000, $30,000, or the $14,068 prizes; one chance in 585 of drawing the $60,000, $30,000, $14,068, or one of the $10,000 Prizes! And one chance in 29 of drawing either a $1,000, a $1,200, a $1,500, a $2,000, a $3,000, a $4,000, a $5,000, an $8,000, a $10,000, a $14,068, a $30,000 Dollar Prize, or the Grand Capital Prize of 60,000 DOLLARS! And one package may contain the first four Capital Prizes amounting to 114,000 Dollars.

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, and *an account of the drawing* will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us.

Address,
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
Sept. 25, 1843. 73d-pd

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

[From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.]

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
September 25, 1843. 73-6m

DR. HULL'S
VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE
AND ANTI FEVER
PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also for sale, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges, by the principal Druggists throughout the State, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

ON the 30th of October next, (Monday of Superior Court week,) there will be sold, without reserve, at the Public Square in the Town of Wilmington, a lot of TWENTY VALUABLE YOUNG NEGROES, mostly accustomed to plantation work. Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1843. 73-ts

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 36tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.

June 7, 1843. 57-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING this day associated himself with Chas. Lutterloh, Jr., for the transacting of a general MERCANTILE BUSINESS, the name of the firm as below will be used in all cases in liquidation.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, July 21, 1843.

THE business from this date will be continued by Jno. D. Williams and Charles Lutterloh, Jr., under the firm of WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
C. LUTTERLOH, Jr.
July 21, 1843. 64-tf

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, corner of Gillespie and Russell streets, now occupied by Judge Potter. Possession may be had on 1st October.—Apply to J. W. WRIGHT.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1843. 72tf

School Books, &c.

Smith's, Adams's, Pike's, and Emerson's Arithmetics; Mitchell's Geography; Spelling Books, First Book of History; Ruled Cap & Letter Paper.

Also, Strife and Peace, and The Neighbors, by Frederika Bremer; No. 2 Martin Chuzzlewit; Handy Andy; Change for 'American Notes;' D'Aubigne's Reformation; Stevens's Yucatan, &c.

Just received. E. J. HALE.

$100 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for any information which may lead to the detection and conviction of the villain who set fire to his Dwelling House on Friday the 14th of July last, to his Smoke House in January last, and to another out-house on the 31st ultimo.

P. McEACHERN.
Robeson county, Sept. 15. 72-6w

VALUABLE
LANDS & MILLS
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, being desirous of closing his present business, will offer for sale, on Thursday the 19th of October, (if not previously disposed of,) the TRACT OF LAND whereon he now resides, containing about 3500 acres, well timbered and well watered. There is on the Tract a SAW and GRIST MILL, in good repair; a good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. ROBT. E. RIVES.

ALSO, will be sold at the same time and place, 3 or 4 Mules, good Log Wagon, stock of Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, &c. &c.

September 14, 1843. 72ts

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Fahnstock's and Comstock's
VERMIFUGE,

For sale by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.
September 11, 1843. 71tf

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

DR. JOHN HILL'S ADDRESS,

Before the Societies, at the late Commencement of the University of North Carolina.

Gentlemen of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies:

This time-honored Anniversary is full of feeling and instruction. The past, the present, and the future, crowd upon our excited fancies; the avenues of memory are thronged with the spectres of departed joys, and the past is full before us, with its hopes, its fears, and its excitements.

The familiar crowd that once answered to our greeting—the chosen few who shared our sympathies, and warmed us with their friendship—the thoughts, the feelings and impressions of happy boyhood—the thousand misty incidents over which the curtain of time was fast closing, are brought back to us in their beauty and freshness, and we stand upon the theatre of our earliest efforts rejuvenated and buoyant, the halo of young life brightening around us.

We are assembled the Representatives of the past, to give to the aspirants of the future, the benefits of our experience. We have travelled over more than half the journey of life, and are approaching its inevitable goal. We return from its anxious cares, its agitating conflicts, its poor employments and its low ambition, to the scenes of our earliest and best enjoyments, the soothing bosom of our venerable Alma Mater; not indeed as once, to find shelter under her shades, brothers in every walk and the ringing laugh of happiness around us; not to participate in by-gone joys, nor to sit at her bubbling fountains and quaff the pure waters of knowledge; but to speak to you of the scenes in which we have mingled and to which we once looked forward from these walls with expectations as bright, eager and restless as your own. Shall I tell you what were our young hopes, and how they have been realized? Our dreams of friendship, till the silken cord was rudely snapped, or worn away by time? Ambition checked in its Eagle flight, and struggling with its chains, till the fiery soul exhausted and subdued, sunk to the patient drudge? Even woman's smile, and the blandishments of love, bringing no thrill to the weary and jaded heart? Why speak of dangers, you can neither realize or believe—why shake the pillars of your moral faith—why damp the ardor of your young minds, or cast a cloud over the bright heaven of your hopes? I will not; the moral is written in letters of light, and who has been taught by the sufferings and experience of others? You must gather around you the memories and the warnings of your own conflicts. Your past will be the best preacher to your future; and the lesson full soon will reach you. If the golden fruit turns to ashes on your lips, and the leaves wither from your tree of hope, while the breath of the morning is upon them; if fruition here teaches you that the world has nothing to satisfy the ardent longings of your divine natures, wearied in the fruitless search, it may point you to the glories and beatitudes of immortality.

But, gentlemen, against these moral revulsions, to which the finer and purer of our kind are more peculiarly liable, you are now making the best preparation, next to our holy Religion, which this world is capable of affording. You are disciplining your minds, by patient research, to the arduous duties which are before you. You are training them to philosophy and reason. You are imbuing them with the spirit and love of literature—you are laying up intellectual treasures, and enlarging all your capacities of enjoyment. Believe me, these are resources which can scarcely fail you. Betrayed by the world and wounded by the bosom on which you leaned—your affections paralyzed, and your faith in human nature gone, a cultivated taste and the charms of literature will remain to you, and you will find in the bright creations of poetry, and the sterling truths of philosophy, a refuge and a consolation which the embittered heart may refuse to receive elsewhere.

But important as they are, reflections like these are not new to you, and I must not press you to repletion. It may be as useful, certainly as appropriate, to review the progress of letters, and to trace briefly the developement of mind. The subject I know is of immense magnitude, and beyond the limits of an occasion like this. If I can win your interest, excite a spirit of investigation, stimulate your energies, and direct your enquiries, my objects are answered.

[We have not room for the historical "review" here presented, but passing over a portion, we give the remainder of the Oration:]

It is not important to our inquiry to dwell upon the Revolution, and the election of the Prince of Orange to the throne of England. It was an era in politics, and with the Bill of Rights, brought further concessions to the side of liberty. But he was warlike, ambitious and unlettered, had few sympathies with the people he was called on to govern, and did little for the promotion of literature or science. Taste however was reviving, there was a deep feeling of religion and morality about William, which curbed licentiousness; and the equable and bloodless reign of his successor, and her matronly virtues, gave an impulse and a cast to intellect, and produced a constellation of genius, which has rarely clustered in the firmament of mind. The English language was at once raised to its present [illegible] and perfection, and [illegible] of [illegible]eriod still retain the [illegible] the "British Classics." There were Addison, Steele and Swift, Arbuthnot, Prior, Gay, Pope, the master of melodious metre, Thompson formed by nature's self to sing her glories, the versatile, depraved, but nobly gifted Bolingbroke, so esteemed by the younger Pitt, that amongst all the lost treasur[illegible] ch[illegible]er, and the high decision must now be made. Upon these walls you must inscribe yourselves her champions, and enlist for life, in the glorious cause of patriotism and knowledge, or the opportunity is lost to you forever. The same bright heaven is above your heads that shed its glories upon Galileo and Newton; the same infinite nature around you that has opened its arcana to the solicitations of industry, and blest it with immortality. Your magnificent country woos you to investigation. A new world is spread out, grand in all its proportions, and demanding enlargement of mind, and immensity of powers to develope its resources and to write its history. The proud work is for you and for those who follow. The field is so rich, so varied and so boundless, that every variety of intellect may be occupied and far reaching ambition sated of its conquests.

Well have our predecessors borne their parts in the stirring drama. They have not folded their arms in ignoble ease, nor merited the invidious sneer of the witling. With manly firmness, resistless energy, and enthusiastic enterprize, they have devoted themselves to the business of their day. From the Savage and the wilderness, they have won the loveliest domain that ever blest the industry of man, in soil fruitful as the gardens of the Hesperides, in climate varied as the universe. From a virgin soil, they have supplied the workshops and fed the poverty of Europe. They have fought the glorious battle of the Revolution, and again a war for national rights and honor. With Roads and Canals, the exemplars of the age, they have radiated and bound together their country, consulting at once the social convenience and political welfare of the people. They have set in motion a government, the marvel and admiration of the world, whose basis is the virtue and intelligence of the People, whose end their happiness and improvement. Recognise this truth then, "that knowledge is power," and religion its beacon light.

> Think not that Liberty
> From Knowledge and Religion e're will dwell
> Apart, companions they
> Of Heavenly sired connate."

Since the days of Bacon, the inestimable truth is fixed, that all things are subject to reason and discussion. The people are the keepers of our political treasures, yea, the solvers of the great problem of the fitness of man for self-government. They must not lack cultivation. Train then your own hearts and minds. Send the stream of christian education leaping and laughing through the land. Bathe the souls of our entire population in its pure waters of knowledge, and you have crowned the work of your Fathers, you have given perpetuity to their institutions, we are free forever, and you may well wear the unsullied honors of your Sires.

If within little more than three score years, they have won trophies like these, what, gentlemen, may not you accomplish in the long future of prosperous repose which they have left you? Your opportunities for mental culture, are far beyond any that they enjoyed; your responsibilities are such as have seldom fallen on men. They have reared a noble monument to their virtues; you will not make it a melancholy mausoleum for your degeneracy and weakness.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

The duties and the obligations of which I have spoken, attach peculiarly to you. "No primrose path of dalliance" is before you. You cannot shrink from the enforcement of your high destiny without dishonor, and you begin the struggle with every thing to inspire confidence and hope. Your first step is taken, you have won the meed of virtue and attainment, and your venerable mother sends you out, with her blessings and her honors upon you, to do battle in the cause of virtue, religion and letters. Higher motives, stronger incentives never addressed themselves to human action.

Much depends upon your beginning. If you would not fail, nor heap coals of fire on your heads, nor wither the clustering hopes of those whose affections are upon you, let me again remind you, that success is the fruit of labor, and untiring application the price of high mental distinction. Listen not to the blandishments of pleasure, nor to the sweet, soft voice of ease. If they tell you that you have achieved an era in your lives, and that some of your golden hours may now be yielded to their fascinations, remember that once within ther circle, their dreamy net around you, it is difficult to free you from their spell. Hold fast the literary tastes and habits which are now yours: they will render your subsequent efforts more easy and agreeable, and protect you from a thousand snares which lay in wait for inexperience. The wisdom of the world is not hard to learn, your every step will furnish you a lesson, but the freshness of early life gone, its purity of sentiment and habit lost, are found no more.

The transition from this peaceful retirement, from communion with your books, and from the watchful guardians of your education, to the world and its active duties, is indeed an epoch in your lives, full of interest to you, and of solicitude to your friends. Who can tell the influences that will meet you, to direct your outset and to color your future. Embarked upon the heaving bosom of life, its engrossing cares and distracting pleasures will leave you little leisure, either to improve the Literary foundation you have laid, or to build upon it the glorious superstructure which your generous and sanguine youth has painted for you. You are young, have abundant time, and theoretically it would seem the better course to give the next years of your lives to perfecting the system which has been here begun; to storing your minds with the truths of Philosophy; the love of History; the refining influences of Poetry, and all the garniture of elegant literature. It would be giving to your intellects a power, a grace

Nations are contending with nations, in exploring the fields, and adding new discoveries to the realms of science. From steam we have conquered another agent to quicken and assist investigation. Mind is at work upon magnetism, and who can foretell the issue? Daily some new light breaks upon us from nature's temple, to humble and confound our philosophy, and the understanding itself stands incredulous and appalled before the mystery and the splendor of her revelations. And yet, the further we advance, the deeper seem her mines of wealth, and the stronger our convictions of the poverty of our acquisitions.

It is a field, gentlemen, which is worthy of your genius, and which invites you to the harvest, with every faculty enlarged, disciplined by study, and hardened and invigorated by labor. It is rich, teeming with rewards, and you can grasp them. But you must come prepared for conquest, every nerve swelling by industry and application, every faculty burning with enthusiasm, and throwing with lens-like power their concentrated rays upon the hidden point. The enervate and feeble will fall by the wayside—the strong, the resolute and hardy will trample on their weakness. Here, upon this spot, you must decide, whether you will contend for prizes, nobler than ever graced Olympic conqueror. Nature yields not her secrets to the laggard; personal effort is the price of excellence; toil, assiduous application, can alone win for you the victories of mind. The man of genius, without industry and indomitable will, is Prometheus bound to the rock, the vulture forever gnawing at his heart. Like the caged Eagle, he may beat his wings upon the iron bars of his prison, but can never mount to the bright empyrean of his aspirings.

Let me pray you then, that now, while the opportunities are yours, to prepare yourselves for the proud and manly work which is before you. You must not be lured by the soft seductions of repose—"the perfume and the suppliance of a minute"—nor content with the poor mediocrity of Sloth. The fire, the tumult, the energy of intense action is around you. You must join the strife or ingloriously forfeit its re[illegible] and take the brand of imbecility. Y[illegible]ollege has been asked for her illustri[illegible]ns, for the names that reflect her [illegible] Your State has been called the [illegible]an Winkle" of the confederacy. [illegible]them, if you love them, from the [illegible]y jeer and the derision. Your [illegible]ountry has been sneered at. Europe [illegible]here is your Literature and [illegible]ence?" It is yours to vindicate her [illegible]er, and the high decision must now

and a maturity, which would place you at once by the side of those who have preceded you; and it would be arming you in advance, with the weapons of taste, which the business of the world may never leave you leisure to select. But the age and the requirements of our country are so utilitarian—you are surrounded by so many seductions—so many petty objects to win you away from secondary pursuits, and your young hearts are so panting to grapple at once with the great and primary objects of your lives, that I would advise the immediate pursuit of your professions. Literature, you can make its handmaid; the sweet flower that will cast its perfume on the worldly waste; the elegant recreation of your minds, when overwrought and wearied by technicalities and drudgeries;

"Then take the instant way,
"Nor hedge aside from the direct."

Be just and moderate in your estimate of mankind. Upon our entrance into the world, we are apt to be misled by the impulses of our own bosoms, and to judge of others by the idle standard which has been erected there. Our expectations disappointed, and our credulity abused, we must guard against general distrust, and bitter misanthropy. There is more of weakness than of wickedness in man—of disgusting folly, than of unmitigated baseness—more to pity than to punish. And in the best, the web of our nature is of a mingled yarn. Amidst many golden threads, one of coarser texture will appear to disfigure its beauty, but not to destroy its usefulness. And who so pure as to sneer at the common infirmities of man, or so wise as to say it were better it had been otherwise?

"Our virtues would be proud, if they were not whipt by our vices,
"And our vices would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues."

Value, then, your own integrity above gold and priceless rubies; cherish the noble endowments which nature and education have given you, and be careful their lustre be not dimmed by collision with the world and familiary with its vices. Yet think not too poorly of your kind, or too proudly of yourselves, lest it place you on an elevation unreal and unsocial, unwarmed by the genial sympathies of life, unblest by its charities. True merit is ever indulgent to the infirmities of others, nor forgets "that the toad ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in its head."

Respect for the rights, and sympathy for the failings and misfortunes of others, are the constituents of refined social virtue. If we are content with the discharge of literal, legal obligations, we have learned, it is true, the practice of common honesty; but we forego that enlarged philanthropy, those sweet amenities and endearing charities, which bless at once both giver and receiver, and impart to the harshness of life, all its beauty and consolation, all its elegance and refinement. The glorious sun is sufficient for the warmth and sustenance of nature, but a beneficent Creator has decked the firmament with the grandeur of his starry host, and spread upon the teeming earth, not only the waving grain and the purple fruit, but the verdant carpet and the perfumed flower; and they are lessons of divine wisdom, which we may not safely neglect.

The positive requirements of society cannot be foregone without disgrace, but their performance brings no honor. To lie is to be dishonored, but to forbear to lie is no glory. The high merit and the glorious excellence consists in discharging the blessed offices of love, courtesy and kindliness, which have no claims but upon our sensibilities, and offer no rewards but to our affections. These are the sweet Seraphs that watch over our moral beings, and whisper to us of the divinity and immortality of our nature—the golden links of the broken chain that bound us to the Paradise of God. You may pass through life and succeed without them; you may win wealth, reputation and distinction—but wanting these, nor countless hoards, nor splendid talents, nor unblemished honor can bestow upon you the character of accomplished Christian gentlemen. The diamond gives no light but from its polish.

"This above all, to thine own self be true,
"And it must follow as the night the day,
"Thou canst not then be false to any man."

Cold Water in the Aggressive.—The following is an Extract from a private letter, written by a gentleman in Wadesborough, N. C. to a friend in this city. Speaking of a gracious revival of Religion that is going on in that county, the writer says:

Southern Temperance Advocate.

"One circumstance is too good to be lost. A man and his wife attended the meetings, and became very much concerned. The man was strongly impressed, that he ought to join the Church, and wished to do so; but he had lately set up a Distillery, and had just run off a barrel of low-wines, and a big jug, either of low-wines or brandy; he had moreover several stands of mobby ready for the Still, and several hundred bushels of Apples ready for the mill, all upon the bank of the Creek. He says, he determined in his mind to go home, grind up his apples, still it all up, sell out as quick as possible, and then join the church. But, it seems the Lord had determined otherwise, for that night He sent a great rain, the creek overflowed its banks—capsized his still—swept away the rocks in which it was imbedded—turned over his stands of mobby, and washed all away—turned over his barrel of low-wines, and his big jug too—took the stopper out of both, and away went the *Devil's fire* down the creek with the swelling flood. In a word, the creek made a *clean sweep of the whole*. In the morning, this trucemaker with the Devil went home, and with his arms akimbo, he stood and looked awhile in mute astonishment. "Well, said he, "the Lord has taken it all out of my way." He hastened to the Church, and he and his wife both joined forthwith."

Fruits of Perseverance.—The Rev. John Wesley, founder of Methodism, was a man of the most untiring industry. It is said that he rose every morning at 4 o'clock, and labored diligently, preaching, travelling, or writing, until 10 o'clock P. M. He delivered 42,000 sermons, averaging 840 a year, or more than two sermons for each day of the last fifty years of his life. In 1774, seventeen years before his death, his published works on various subjects of divinity, ecclesiastical history, sermons, biography, &c. amounted to thirty-two volumes octavo. His works between that time and his death, and his manuscripts in the hands of his executors, must have greatly increased the number. He died in 1791, aged 88.

Communications.

Mr. Hale: I give you my most hearty and sincere thanks for calling the attention of your readers, in a late number of your highly valued paper, to the ensuing canvass which is to take place for Governor of this State; and am still more indebted to you for presenting to the public, in connection with this subject, the name of that high-souled, intrepid, self-devoted and highly gifted champion of Whig principles and Whig measures, *Edward Stanly*. The intelligence that the same efficient and untiring laborer in the Whig cause had been freely spoken of in other parts of the State for the first office in the gift of the people, has acted like a charm upon the feelings, hopes and expectations of those with whom I have conversed on the subject; and from what I know of the sentiments of the Whig party in Moore, in relation to Mr. Stanly, I am firmly persuaded that his nomination by the Convention which is to meet in Raleigh, will not only command the unanimous support of the Whig party in this county, but that it will also impart additional spirit and vigor to the cause. Until the people of this county were led to reflect on the claims of Mr. Stanly to the highest evidence of the popular respect and esteem, by seeing his name mentioned in your paper in connection with the approaching election for Governor, I believe there was but one desire on the subject among the Whigs of Moore, and that was in favor of William A. Graham of the county of Orange. Other gentlemen were spoken of, it is true, to-wit: Judge Settle, Charles Manly, Gen. Patterson, and others; but all had been referred to in feeble terms save that of Mr. Graham, and from what I have been able to learn respecting popular sentiment, Mr. Graham has been hitherto the universal favorite of the adjoining counties for the office of Governor. But I have lately been greatly discouraged by hearing that Mr. G., for private reasons satisfactory to himself, would not consent to the nomination. We have felt greatly relieved on this subject by seeing another name inscribed on the Whig banner for this office, which will inspire enthusiasm in every Whig bosom in this State from *Cherokee* to *Currituck*. It is scarcely necessary to add that this name is that of Edward Stanly. A large delegation from this county attended the ever memorable Convention which was held in Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1840; they then became endeared to Mr. S. by hearing his thrilling trump on that occasion, and the rest of our population have been made acquainted with him through the medium of his high reputation in the Congress of the United States. After this I consider it my duty to furnish you with a summary of my reasons for believing that Mr. Stanly ought to receive the nomination of the Whig Convention for the office of Governor.

In the first place: He has devoted himself, soul, body and spirit, to the Whig cause, ever since he entered the Congress of the United States in 1837.

In the second place: He did more to ferret out and bring to light and to expose the various abuses and corruptions of the Van Buren administration than any man in Congress.

3d. He was more prompt and efficient in applying the lash to the authors of these abuses, on the floor of Congress, than any other member of that body.

4. He has labored more than any person, as far as we are informed, to diffuse light among the people respecting the corrupt practices of the Van Buren administration.

5. He is said to be better known to the Whig party throughout the United States, and to be more loved and cherished by that party, than any other Whig of his age in the United States.

6. He was more dreaded by the Democratic leaders in Congress, in consequence of the excoriating severity of his denunciations, than any other member of that body.

7. He nobly threw aside all selfish and personal considerations in the late canvass in his District, and gallantly led the contest for the purpose of vindicating the measures and principles of his party and preserving its compactness and integrity, when the tyrannical arrangement of his District by a Locofoco Legislature (expressly to secure his defeat,) had rendered his success utterly hopeless.

8. I believe it to be the duty of the Whig party to nominate Mr. Stanly for the office of Governor, because he has suffered for the advancement of the Whig cause more than any other person with whom I have the pleasure of being acquainted, and because such a demonstration in his behalf will, I hope, constitute a gratifying reward to his feelings.

9. He is universally believed, by those who have heard him, to be one of the most efficient popular speakers of the age, as was evinced on the 5th October, 1840, and more recently proved by the perpetual shuffling and dodging of the immortal *Buldy* to steer clear of his excoriation.

10. I believe Mr. Stanly would be a suitable person for that office, because he stood so high in the councils of his country as to engage the warm admiration of that sainted patriot, *William Henry Harrison*.

11. I believe, apart from these considerations, the name of Stanly would constitute a tower of strength to the Whig party, inasmuch as his lamented father, the celebrated John Stanly, by a long course of service in the Legislature, of unprecedented usefulness, has secured for his memory a place in the admiration and affection of every true hearted North Carolinian.

12. I consider this proof of our regard to be due to Mr. Stanly, because his defeat in the late canvass for Congress was hailed with such paroxysms of joy by the Locofocos in every part of the State and throughout the Union, and his nomination would be more hateful to the Locofocos, and produce more dismay in their ranks, than that of any other citizen of North Carolina.

13. He has made himself so fully acquainted with the political affairs of our country, that he will be greatly an overmatch for any Locofoco that may be brought on the turf; and that Michael Hoke, with all the personal charms which have been so vauntingly claimed for him by his friends, would greatly prefer being drenched with the *juice of Green Gourds*, for the next twelve months, to the painful penance of going through a canvass with Mr. Stanly.

14. From Mr. Stanly's superior talents and indefatigable industry, it would be difficult to select an individual who would fill the Executive Chair more acceptably.

Lastly: He is from the East, our present most excellent Governor is from the West; turn about would be fair play.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must say, I believe firmly the Whig party will succeed in the approaching contest, should any gentleman be nominated who has been named for the office. But I believe it to be the duty of the party to select the candidate who will be most likely to concentrate our strength, increase our majority, to give energy and spirit to the contest, to enliven the feelings of our fri[illegible], to vindicate the purity, beauty and efficacy of [illegible] principles, to expose the deformity and [illegible] of modern Democracy, and carry dismay in[illegible]ts. Need I say that man is *Edward Stanly*.

HORSE

Moore County, Sept. 24, 1843.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PROGAMEAN CORRESPONDENC[illegible]

The Editor of this Cor[illegible] is prevented from further attending to t[illegible] abor connected with its publication by the pressure of the daily duties of life,—a pressure that, alas! bears heavily upon us all; too often crushing the delicate and fragile flowers of poesy and romance that ever and anon spring up and bloom gaily around our path, and sometimes deadening every gentle and tender emotion of the heart,—and with this number it passes into the hands of a younger man, and one who differs in sentiment from Anti-Thelu. The Editor confesses that he feels strongly inclined to let fly an arrow as he leaves the field, Parthian-like, and bequeath a slight "memento pennæ" to Darius, Philo, and the host of Ladies, young, old and middle-aged, whose ire he has roused and whose tongues he has loosened,—that is to say, if history or tradition speaks of any period in which that member of the sex has been fastened. But he forbears, and bestowing "the curse of his forgiveness" on his foes, begs leave to introduce to his readers his friend, PHILO-THELU, and then bid them farewell.

ANTI-THELU.

PHILO-THELU, thus introduced, begs leave to say a word or two before proceeding to the more interesting gossipping of the dear girls. Imprimis, he differs, *toto cœlo*, from the late Editor on the subject of female character, and so far as his sarcasms on women are concerned, wishes to say, once for all, "I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him." The comments of "Anti-Thelu" on the Letters hitherto published were indefensible; they were slanders on female purity and loveliness, but such slanders as should lead us to pity and not censure their author, for most clearly his temper has been soured and his vision distorted by an unhappy lot. Either he has wooed in vain, or having succeeded in his suit, *in vain* wishes that he *had* wooed *in vain*. Which is the true reading? Guess, gentle reader.

Having said this, I proceed at once to affirm, that if "Anti-Thelu" meant the publication of these Letters as a satire on the female sex, he has signally failed. For in the argument, Laone has a most marked superiority over Lina, and, than the character of Laone, as far as developed in the Correspondence, I know no more perfect model, enthusiast for female excellence as I am.—Let me then, my dear public, (begging that you will not be offended at my familiarity on so short an acquaintance,) whisper a confidential suggestion in your ear. There may have been an object in the publication of these Letters "more than meets the eye," and to close observers it may be that they are sufficiently *pointed*. This is, at all events, the opinion of certain persons who give themselves credit for being wiser than some of their neighbors. *Verb. sap.* Disguises have been worn often aforetimes, and if in a good cause an attack has been made on the Ladies *by way of feint*, 'tis to be forgiven. And now let me usher you to the Ladies.

LAONE TO LINA.

"Joy, joy, my task is done;" thus gaily singing I have tripped into my boudoir, dearest Lina, to issue my invitations for a pleasure party; and setting all the stern moralists at defiance, with a "*Nous avons change tout cela*," I dare to hope that the gates of a temporary Paradise are won. Indeed, I never like to dwell upon those gloomy pictures of life that the author of Rasselas, and all the misanthropic school, draw in such sombre colors, and I own my preference for the poet and novelist, who dips his pencil in the richest hues he can find, and flings around this earth of ours the sweetest coloring that a bright fancy can give. At least while youth is ours, and all seems fair before us, let us not cloud our sky by listening to the melancholy forebodings of coming ill; but rather, with flowers, and music, and all the delights of innocence, gladden our hearts now, that if the evil days do come, there may be joyous reminiscences that shall shed a gentle light upon the sorrows of the future, and soothe the pangs of our wounded spirits. Why is it, if "man was made to mourn," that the sweet rose blooms at all? that the fragrant jessamine, twining itself into graceful festoons, clothes in beauty the banks of our loved stream, the gay Cross Creek, and sheds around its delicious perfume? Why, if it be sinful to be glad, does the gentle brook as it wanders on murmur such sweet music as lulls our souls, when we ramble there, into forgetfulness of all the cares and grief of life, and surrounds us with sweet dreams of purity and peace? Why, as we recline, at the soft evening of a Summer's day, beneath the shady oaks that crown its banks, does the zephyr steal through their boughs and wake the rustling leaves to tones of tenderness? Why, at the blushing morn, will the wild bird carol so gaily, and the dew-drops glitter from every grass-blade so brightly? No, oh no, dearest, it cannot be wrong to be happy.

For once, I have planned a scheme and said nothing to you until its completion; but now that it is completed, I turn to you first to engage your assistance in its execution. Brother and I have been talking for some time of inviting a small party out to spend two or three days with us in the country, and retreating with our guests, like Boccaccio and his gay train in the days of the plague, from all the troubles and annoyances of every-day life, to enjoy an incursion into the bright and sunny fields of thoughtless pleasure. For long time, though, we could not reduce our floating thoughts to any system, and they might have passed off, like many another day-dream that has flitted through our capricious fancies to enliven us for a moment and then gone to its grave amid schemes of business on his part and visions of a new dress on mine, had he not been, as I sagely suspect, rather captivated by—but I will leave you to guess whom. He is very desirous of having a certain nameless fair damsel out here then; and last Monday, after having eyed his fair one through both sermons on the day before much more closely than he did the preacher, he resumed the idea of the f[illegible]d after much discussion we have set[illegible] the [illegible]es, and he is waiting for now[illegible]gar in his mouth, to writ[illegible]e first batch of invitations before he start[illegible]o town. We have found great difficulty in forming the party, as you may well conceive. Leaving out the few who would not come, and the many who should not, we have been sorely puzzled to pick out guests that would harmonize with [illegible] other, and combine all the materials of a pleasant set. We have finished a list at last, though, that delights me, and I have high hopes of success. It may need some corrections though, and as I want your advice, here it is. You to commence with—*La Satirique*, as every body calls you; Lucy Aston—*La Brilliante*; Susan Green—*La Joyeuse*; Mary West—*La Tendre*; Lucy Grey—*La Jeune*; Emily Jones—*La Reine*; Ellen White—*L'Anime*; Fanny Thorne—*Venusa*; Kate Wilson—*L'Aimable*; and my pretty self. Our squires are to be—Frank Aston; Sam Green; Fed West; the Baron; *Le Langue*; *Le Magnifique*; *Le Gros Faineant*; Ned Jones, and *Le Drole*. Now don't you think that such a set can spend three days pleasantly together. You will furnish pepper for us; Venusa and La Tendre will give us sugar enough; La Brilliante and Le Langue will be our champaign; Frank Aston and Le Drole will make prime hot whiskey punch; Ned Jones will do for syllabub; and the rest of us will be plain meats and bread,—not forgetting that Le Magnifique will make fine mutton, and Le Gros Faineant splendid pork, if obstinacy does the pigs any good.

All we need now is tact and management; and, dearest Lina, surely we together have wit enough to arrange every thing precisely as it should be. Come to me then. I want your assistance immediately in carrying one or two points on which brother is obstinate, and which I am determined not to give up. Do come then at once, and fond friends as we have ever been, I shall love you more than ever.

LINA TO LAONE.

Dearest, I would have come at once, but Kate Thorne is spending the day with us, and I cannot come till to-morrow evening. Expect me then though, for I have been in a flutter ever since I received your letter, and am quite anxious to ask you a thousand questions, and tell you a hundred plans I have formed already. But who can your brother have yielded to? I thought he was impregnable; but these saucy youths are often the first to surrender at discretion. If I had the teaching of the gentleman, I'd learn him how to be severe on our sex hereafter.

P. S. I could not help showing Kate Thorne your letter, and she is as much delighted as I am.

P. S. again: I have broken the seal to tell you that my new bonnet from New York has just arrived. It is one of a single case that was ordered by Mrs. Ingersoll from Tuscany, and, thank the stars, nobody *can* get one like it.

A Confession.—The Pittsburg Morning Post, a leading Locofoco paper, makes the following confession:

"Prosperity has returned to our country. Thousands of workmen have procured employment in consequence of the adoption of *a Tariff that was carried by Democratic votes.*"

Prosperity has returned to our country, in consequence of the Tariff. This is the sentiment of the party organs in the great State of Pennsylvania. But here, says the Boston Atlas, the Locofocos declare the Tariff the chief cause of all the evils that afflict the country, and demand its immediate repeal. They deny that there is any "prosperity," and assert that the Tariff alone has prevented its return. What admirable consistency!

The Buffalo Gazette, a particularly astute Loco-Foco paper, thinks that the beneficial effects of the Tariff on the industry and business of the country are so marked and decided, that a National Bank is not necessary! The Tariff will answer its purpose. How desperately are these deadly foes of both a Tariff and Bank, driven from pillar to post in support of their absurdities! Forced by facts they cannot question, to admit the beneficial operation of the Tariff—they rush to the other extreme and declare that a good Tariff is *all* the country needs!

New York Tribune.

The Rochester Democrat gives an illustration of the benefits of the tariff of 1842, as regards the manufacture of iron. In addition to several factories in various parts of the country, an establishment for the manufacture of "sad irons," more generally known as flat or smoothing irons, is now in full operation at Rochester, having orders from New York, Albany and Buffalo alone for 20 tons of the article. The quality is said to be superior to the English, from whence the great bulk of the article has been supplied to this country.

A BANK—A REPUBLICAN MEASURE.

Mr. McDuffie, in his celebrated Report of 1830, held the following language about the late Bank, and the Congress which incorporated it:

"It may be said without disparagement, that an assembly of higher talent and purer patriotism, has never existed since the days of the Revolution, than the Congress by which the present Bank was incorporated. If ever a political party existed, of which, it might be truly said, that "all the ends they aimed at, were their country's," it was THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of that day.—They had just conducted the country through the perils of a war, waged in defence of her rights and honor; and, elevating their views far above the narrow and miserable ends of party strife, sought only to advance the permanent happiness of the people. It was to THIS GREAT END, that THEY established the present BANK."

Again, in the same Report, after alluding to the recommendation of Mr. Madison, Mr. McDuffie continues:

"The Bank being now recommended by a REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION, was carried through both branches of Congress, as A REPUBLICAN MEASURE, by an overwhelming majority of the REPUBLICAN PARTY."

The value of the principal articles received at New Orleans during the past season from the interior, is put down at $53 728,453, being an excess of $8,012,408 over last season. The value of the cotton was $26,151,408. Sugar $6,075,000. Tobacco $4 200,000 Lead $1,150,898. Lard $1,848,067. Flour $1,954,406. Furs $1,600,000. Pork $1,432,501. Bagging $897,210. Hams $674,400. Whiskey $501,582. Molasses $680,000. Bale Rope $485,592.

The Rev. R. H. Willmer, of Goochland, Va., has accepted the invitation of the Vestry of St. James' Church in this town to the Rectorship thereof, and is expected to enter upon his duties in the early part of November.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE TESTIMONY OF THE DEMOCRACY!

If the impartial statements of the Democracy are to be received as authority, we see no prospect whatever, for the election of Mr. Van Buren. The Charleston Mercury—which is a knowing paper, and has numerous well informed correspondents, does not entertain a doubt on the subject. On the other hand, the Globe and Enquirer, with unwonted candour, confess that the very existence of the Democracy depends on Mr. Van Buren's success, and if he is defeated, desolation overspreads the land. Remembering this, we are the more pleased to hear such proofs of the coming overthrow, as are contained in the subjoined paragraph from the Mercury:

"*Calhoun in New York.*"

"The intelligence from New York is highly encouraging. The noble stand taken against the high-handed dictation of the Syracuse managers has waked up a spirit among the people, which will rise higher and higher, till its now scarce audible murmurs swell into a tempest, sweeping political tricksters and their jugglery, like chaff before it.—There never was, and there never can be, a time in the world's affairs, when downright fearless honesty was not at last an overmatch for that small quality—that Fox's attribute—of CUNNING.

Extract of a letter rec'd in this city from N. York.

"The Counties of Wayne, Monroe, Erie and Oneida, are out against the Syracuse Convention.

Since our demonstration in the Park, we every day hear of additions to the cause. Mr. Van Buren has not, nor ever had any personal popularity. He cannot obtain the majority in this State. All along the Canada frontier he is unpopular. He cannot get the vote of our adopted citizens. His strength lies in Committees and political go-betweens. No living man has had so many political honors and stations as he, and all with so little original greatness, as a Statesman, and with nothing of the heroic in him—such as makes a man a patriot or the apostle of humanity. It is wonderful how that man, with his cordon to act in concert he with them, or they with him, has continued to humbug the people of the U. S. I am inclined to think it was the ability of his seconds and not his own that elevated him. He was obedient to their counsels and subservient to their interest and therefore they manufactured public opinion in his favor, and thereby made a great man out of but slender materials. But many of his coworkers are now against him, though he is doing his utmost to bond them once more together, for, in point of fact he is nothing without them."

"A writer in the Enquirer, 'Virginiensis,' coaxes Mr. Calhoun to withdraw his pretensions in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and promises him the succession, if he will do so.

"Mr. Calhoun has already had a test of 'Democratic' faith in this respect. He withdrew his pretensions in 1824, in favor of General Jackson, and was 'headed' by Mr. Van Buren at the very moment the 'succession' was glittering before his eyes, and seemed easy of attainment. 'Hope deferred' has already made this soul sick,' and he will hardly take advice from such a quarter."—*Winch. Rep.*

The unredeemed promise of 1824 is not the only one, which Mr. Calhoun has received, if all reports be true. In December, 1839, at a Room in the Powhatan House of this city, as he was on his way to Washington, a conversation took place between him and three other gentlemen—from which he was authorized (as we hear) to infer that he would receive the support of the Democracy in 1844. The defeat of Mr. Van Buren was not thought of, or adverted to, and no provision was made for that contingency. Mr. Calhoun, therefore, has a right to consider the pledge absolute; and to insist upon its redemption forthwith. For, if he has to await Van's success, he may be kept dangling in expectancy for 20 years.

Richmond Whig.

Great Race to come off.—The great *Peyton Stake*, to be run for over the Nashville course early in October, appears to be exciting unusual interest among the gentlemen of the turf. It will be the largest purse ever contended for in this country or in Europe. Thirty horses have been entered, untried nags of four years old, and among them the produce of *Priam*, *Eclipse*, *Black Maria*, *Leviathan*, *Plenipotentiary*, *Lufborough*, and other celebrated racers. The entry is five thousand dollars, with a thousand dollars forfeit, and, counting largely upon withdrawals, the winning colt will take a purse of eighty thousand dollars. An unusually large number of gentlemen from the Southern and Western States, it is expected, will be present—all more or less interested in the trial of speed of the different stock of their several States.

Murder of a Revolutionary Soldier.—The Knoxville, Tenn. Register gives the particulars of the barbarous murder of Mr. John Sutton, of Meigs Co. a soldier of the Revolution. He had visited Knoxville to obtain his pension money, it being his custom to perform the trip every six months, and having received from the Pension Agent the amount to which he was entitled, he left town on horseback at about one or two o'clock in the day, on his way home.

About 4 o'clock he was found six miles from Knoxville, bruised and mangled in a horrible manner, and almost lifeless. All efforts to resuscitate him proved unavailing, and he died about midnight, without having been able to articulate distinctly or give any clue whereby the depraved wretch who murdered him might be detected. He was about 95 years old, and is said to have been unusually active and sprightly for that advanced age.

This black crime was perpetrated for the paltry sum of about *thirty-three dollars!*

PRINT WAREHOUSE.
IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

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By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. will be enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, and generally lower, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The entire stock, embracing about three thousand different patterns and colorings, has just been received; is perfectly fresh, and comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the desirable new styles which appear, many of which cannot be had elsewhere.

Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, will be put into the hands of buyers.

All orders will receive our best attention.

New York, July 1, 1843. 62-1y-pd

HURRICANE IN FLORIDA.

PORT LEON, Sept. 15.

Tremendous Storm—Horrible Loss of Life and Property—Destruction of Port Leon, St. Marks, and the Light House.—Our city is in ruins! We have been visited by one of the most horrible storms that ever before devolved upon us to chronicle. On Wednesday, about 11 o'clock, A. M., the wind commenced blowing fresh from the south east, bringing up a high tide, but nothing alarming; at 5 P. M. the wind lulled and the tide fell, the weather still continuing lowering. At 11 at night the wind freshened, and the tide commenced flowing, and by 12 o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane, and the whole town inundated. The gale continued with unabated violence until two o'clock, the water making a perfect breach ten feet deep over our town. The wind suddenly lulled for a few minutes and then came from south west with redoubled violence and blew all daylight. Every warehouse in the town was laid flat with the ground, except one, Messrs. Hamlin & Snell's, and a part of that also fell. Nearly every dwelling was thrown from its foundation, and many of them crushed to atoms. The loss of property is immense. Every inhabitant participating in the loss more or less. None have escaped—many with only the clothes they stand in. St. Marks suffered in the like proportion with ourselves. But our losses are nothing in comparison with that at the Light House. Every building but the Light House gone. And dreadful to relate. *Fourteen Lives Lost*, and among them some of our most valued citizens. We cannot attempt to estimate the loss of each individual at this time, but shall reserve it until our feelings will better enable us to investigate it. We give below a list of those drowned, so far as heard from.

At Port Leon.—A crazy negro boy belonging to Tallahassee.

At the Light House.—Capt. M. C. Robertson, his wife and three children, and a child of Dr. Tradewell's.

Mr. Joseph Wood, a portrait painter from Tallahassee.

A child of R. V. Buffins, and five negroes.

Those saved are Capt. Hungerford, his wife and two children, Dr. Tradewell's youngest child, Messrs. Oglesbee, Bleiker and Kennedy, Pilots and five negroes.

Our citizens are now out, looking for any that may have escaped, and bring the bodies of those that may be found. Such a destruction of property never has occured in our place.

Our loss is estimated at $250,000.

In addition to the above, we have learned that the family of Mr. Edward Walker, living on Sell Point, wife, children and five or six negroes all perished. Mr. Walker himself escaped by clinging to the branches of a tree till the waters subsided.

At Tallahassee, Goods in stores were damaged to some extent by water. Fences were prostrated—shade trees torn up—gardens demolished. In the country, we learn that the wind has completely levelled the cotton, stalks and all, and probably destroyed the whole crop that was exposed to the full force of the gale.

The gin-house of Mr. Joseph Chairs was blown away, and with it some thirty thousand pounds of cotton in the seed. Five bales just packed were also destroyed.

The gin-house, corn-house, and other out houses on the plantation of Gen. Whitfield, about five miles from town, were all unroofed and destroyed.

Great havoc was committed in the forests and the tall oaks and pines found no mercy from the tempest. Vast numbers were prostrated, rendering nearly all our roads impassable for wagons or carriages.

Reports, we learn, are circulating in the country roundabout, and elsewhere perhaps, that Wilmington is dangerously sickly. They are incorrect; there is no more sickness here than is common at this time of the year, and what there is, is mostly among those whose callings have exposed them in a peculiar manner to disease.

Wilmington Chronicle.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and
Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Laine; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambric; Sheeting; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and Col'd Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Cotton Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

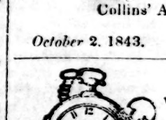
October 2, 1843. 73tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Collins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.

October 2. 1843. 73tf



Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith.)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 73tf

Temperance Meeting.

THE members of this Society are respectfully requested to attend the next Regular Meeting to be held on Tuesday Evening next, in the Town Hall, where business of importance will be transacted.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 4, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

NEXT GOVERNOR.—The Communication on this subject is from a highly esteemed friend in Moore county. The discussion may be regarded as rather premature; but so much has been said in other papers that we at once give place to "Horse Shoe."

The names of William A. Graham, Charles Manly, Edward Stanly, Andrew Joyner, Frederick J. Hill, Kenneth Rayner, and Josiah Collins, have been frequently introduced in connection with the office.

To these we add, in compliance with the suggestion of one of the most distinguished citizens and firmest Whigs, (in a business letter which we received from him a few days ago,) the name of William W. Cherry, of Bertie. Mr. Cherry is well known throughout the State, as a gentleman of unexceptionable private character, great personal popularity, sterling Whig principles, well informed on political questions, and reputed to be equal to Gov. Morehead on the stump. He is every way superior to Michael Hoke, (except in personal appearance, which the Locofoco whom we mentioned a week or two ago seemed to regard as Hoke's strong point. We cannot affirm that Mr. Cherry is a very handsome man; but we have some reason to know, that wherever he opened his lips in the good Whig cause he would be more than a match for his competitor.)

There is no one of the above named whom we would not support most heartily, if nominated by the Convention. They are all good men and true—Whigs of the right stamp—every one of whom has done battle right lustily for our principles. Many considerations, however, move us to regard Mr. Graham as the most eligible candidate, and he is our first choice. We are willing to wait, too, for a more authoritative indication, than vague rumor, of his individual wishes on the subject. We are not without a hope that he will make the personal and pecuniary sacrifice which will be required of whomsoever may be the candidate. In the mean time, a good tempered discussion of the subject can do no harm, provided all feel as our correspondent does, and as we do, prepared most heartily to give up our first choice, if need be, and go for any true man who may be nominated.

Some have regarded it as important that the candidate should be from the Eastern section of the State. We do not. It is certainly desirable, all other things being suitable, but by no means essential. To say nothing of the greater population of the West, which may well justify the selection of more officers from the West than the East, it has often happened that gentlemen from the same section have succeeded each other in the Gubernatorial Chair. To go no farther back, it will be remembered that Gov. Dudley succeeded Gov. Spaight, both from the East.

It is evident that our opponents do not consider it material, since they intend to run Mr. Hoke.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The Greensborough Patriot mentions eight Cotton Factories, one, the Mount Hecla, in that town, and the others within less than a day's ride of it, viz:

The High Falls and Alamance Factories, in Orange; the Cedar Falls and Franklinsville Factories, in Randolph; the Lexington, in Davidson; the Salem, in Stokes; and the Leaksville, in Rockingham.

In this town and immediate vicinity there are six, viz: Mallett's, Cross Creek, Phœnix, Rockfish, Beaver Creek, and Little River.

Besides these, there are in other parts of the State, one at Salisbury; one at Rockingham; one at Lincolnton; one at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe; one at Cane Creek, Chatham; one at Concord, Cabarrus; one at Milton; one at Mocksville; one at Milledgeville, Montgomery county; one in Surry county; and one other in Orange county. Making 25 in all. The Capital invested in these establishments is about [illegible] and fifty thousand dollars; the number of spindles about 50,000; persons employed from 12 to 1500.

We wish it were in our power to state what number of bales of cotton are consumed. It is not less than 15,000, we think.

THE COTTON CROP.—It begins now to be questioned whether the present crop of cotton will be materially short of last year's. The weather has been fine for a few weeks past, and the prospect good for a late frost. Various letters in Georgia papers estimate, that if there is no frost before the 20th inst. the crop in that State will be nearly, if not quite, as large as any ever made; and so doubtless in the other planting States.

It will be seen by our Prices Current, that the article has gone up here nearly or quite 2 cents. It is evident that there is a speculative spirit at work, beginning in New York, and extending thence to all the Southern towns. Should the crop be full, of course present prices will not be sustained. Without wishing our readers to be governed by our opinion, which is of course only an opinion, we would suggest to them whether they had not better sell at once all that they have ready for market?

The Georgia Election, for Governor, Legislature, and two Congressmen, took place on Monday last. We have strong hopes of having beaten the Locos, but cannot have any returns in time for this paper.

A GREAT SPEECH.—We regret that our columns were pre-occupied, in great part, before we received the account of the Agricultural Fair at Rochester, N. Y., which was attended by 30,000 people, and which was the occasion of one of the most interesting Speeches we have ever read, delivered by Mr. Webster. Its subjects are so important, and they are handled in so masterly and conclusive a manner, that every man should read it for himself, especially should every Farmer, every Southern man, every North Carolinian, read it. Therefore, though not so early as we could wish, we will publish it in our next.

The Yellow Fever is prevailing in New Orleans and Mobile. At the former place, the deaths are from 8 to 12 a day; at the latter perhaps half as many. Among the deaths at Mobile, we notice two North Carolinians: Micajah T. Windborne of Hertford county, aged 24, and Joseph Vokes, printer, of Warrenton.

THE MAINE ELECTION.—It appears that Mr. Anderson, the Locofoco candidate, has been elected Governor of the State of Maine by a majority of less than a thousand votes. Only two members of Congress are known to be elected—Mr. Dunlap in the second district and Mr. Hamlin in the sixth. They are both Locos. The first and fourth districts are in doubt, and in the other three there is no choice. The Legislature will be decidedly anti-Whig.—*National Intelligencer.*

"TAKING THE CENSUS."—The admirable and highly amusing sketch under this head, which we published in our last, has not only been enjoyed by all lovers of fun in this quarter, but is going the rounds of the press in all parts of the country, every where commended as a perfect life-like picture. The Richmond Enquirer says,—

"The following *jeu d'esprit* is too good a thing to be kept from our readers. Who is the author of it? said to be "H. Hooper, esq." From what quarter did it emanate? What press first ushered it into light? It seems to us to be equal to anything which appeared in the first Sam Slick, (the second, the Attache, which came out recently, is decidedly inferior to its "illustrious predecessor.") It is worthy of the best portion of the "Georgia Scenes." It is worthy of the comic pen of Judge Longstreet himself. Whoever be its author, we should like to hear from him again. The whole piece is the happy production of that *vis comica*, which knows so well how to seize upon the amusing scenes of "many-colored life," yet to draw out, not the tear of pathos, but the smile of humor. It is such Yoricks as these that "set the table in a roar."

The author is *John Johnson Hooper*, at present Editor of the East Alabamian, and Attorney at Law, at Lafayette, Alabama, a native of Wilmington, North Carolina. He is very young, the son of Archibald McLaine Hooper, Esq., who in early life was eminently distinguished for literary attainments of the highest order, and a wit as keen, and a humor as agreeable, as that which the son has inherited, and which exhibits itself in every number of the "East Alabamian."

A Van Buren meeting was held in the Park, New York city, on the 25th. It seems to have been rather a poor affair, there being a large number of Calhoun men present, headed by the celebrated Mike Walsh, who got upon the stand as a Reporter for his paper. His presence not being agreeable to the Van Buren wing of the Democracy, they attempted to hustle him off, whereupon a general fight ensued. Mike and his friends proved rather too much for his assailants, and he retained his post. After the meeting had gone on for some time, one of the orators assailed Mike, and thereupon another battle-royal took place, in which he again came off victorious. The meeting was finally adjourned in consequence of a thunder storm, which, however, did not frighten the Calhoun men off, but they called for and were favored with a speech from Walsh, who boasted of his triumph, called his assailants "office holders, thieves," &c. &c., and wound up with a call for "three cheers for Calhoun," which were heartily given.

The Plebeian, (Van Buren,) is exceedingly violent in its abuse of the Calhounites who interrupted the meeting. It says,—

"Every man who had a view of the ruffians who attempted to break down this popular demonstration, revolted at their appearance;—*for a more brute-like specimun of humanity cold hardly be imagined.—Respectable people recoiled from them as they would from the leper.*"

It threatens to report the office-holders who aided Mike to the proper department at Washington. The Aurora, (Tyler Locofoco,) takes sides against Van, and ridicules the meeting. In this tri-party fight, we most heartily wish them all success.

HARMONY.—The Petersburg Republican, (Calhoun,) says, that "the State Rights party have not the most remote intention of submitting to the decrees of the Syracuse Convention."

To which the Charleston Mercury adds,—

"No, indeed, nor to the decrees of fifty of them. Does any one suppose they ever expected us to take the word of command from them? A body, constituted in palpable defiance of the fundamental principles of the party and of common sense, suppose that, by big talk and formidable parade, they can thrust their high behests upon the freemen of this Country, as their rule of political action!! Did they imagine that the piece of bold humbuggery, they have given to the world, as the "unanimous voice of the great state of New York," would ever pass for more than it was, the slavish echo of some cunning party Jupiter, thundering from behind a cloud? If they did, then one of two things will prove true—either that is applicable to the great Democratic party, which Boileau says of the world, "that it is so full of fools, the only way for a man, who would avoid seeing one, is to shut himself up alone and break his looking glass"—or the Regency will find that in firing this dangerous battery into the ranks of their friends, they have not only forfeited all claims to amicable alliance, but ignited a magazine, that if it does not blow up the party, will pretty surely blow them to a distance too nigh heaven to leave a hope of their getting foothold on this earth again. Of course, they will call this "threatening," and cry out on us as "factionists" and "disorganizers," and insist we should be turned out of the Church for recusancy and heresy, and if we were only of stuff to be killed or scared with sounds, we should certainly be overwhelmed. But no fear, gentlemen; our eye teeth are cut, we know the roar of the Lion from the roar of any other animal; and we are accustomed, when we see the Royal hide, to examine well if it belong to the animal it covers, especially if there appear the protruding evidences of a more ambitious pair of auricular appendages than is supposed to distinguish the Lord of the forest. When you tell us you speak the voice of the *People*, you tell us what we know, and the People know, and you know is no such thing.

And when you threaten us with party ostracism, if we reject your authority, we tell you that we prize the principles of the party more than the party, and that if forced to choose between the two, little time indeed will be wanted to decide. You call yourselves Democrats—and every step you take shows you dread and despise Democracy. You alone, the people are to trust; yet, you alone never trust the people. * * * * To the decrees of a National Convention fairly called, fairly constituted, and fairly managed, we shall submit, forever;—to the verdicts of a packed jury of meddlesome quacks and usurping intriguers—NOT AN HOUR.

THE BLIND, ONCE MORE.—The Standard complains that "the people of North Carolina are required to pay from 30 to 150 per cent. upon articles of prime necessity! Upon iron they pay $25 per ton—nearly one hundred per cent. Upon wrought nails 80 per cent.; whilst cut nails are excluded; upon sugar 100 per cent. and upon various other articles at the same rates, whilst articles of luxury and articles used by the manufacturers, come in almost free of duty."

The duties upon iron, nails, and sugar, may be high, possibly, (though these articles have undoubtedly been lower since the present Tariff went into operation than they were ever before known;) but what reason have the people to expect that they will be lower if Calhoun, Van Buren, Johnson, Cass, or Buchanan, should be elected President?—We have no faith in *professions*, when they are contradicted by *acts*. What are the acts of the leaders of Locofocoism?

In 1816, Col. Johnson voted for, and Mr. Calhoun advocated by an able speech, and *voted* for, a bill distinctly recognizing the protective principle, which was thus fastened on the country as its permanent policy, and taxing the same kind of iron $30 per ton, nails 3 cents a pound, (the same as now,) and sugar 3 cents a pound (½ a cent higher than now.)

In 1824, the same duties were imposed by a law for which Mr. Van Buren, Col. Johnson, Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Jackson voted, except that nails were taxed 5 cents a pound, (more than 100 per ct.)

In 1828, the duty on iron was raised to $37 a ton, sugar continuing at 3 cents and nails at 5 cents. For this Tariff, Van Buren, Johnson and Buchanan all voted.

It thus appears that these favorite free trade Democrats laid *fur higher duties* on every one of the specified articles than the present Whig Tariff!

So much for Iron, Nails, and Sugar, which the Standard has named. When it shall condescend to name the "various other articles," and "articles of luxury," &c. we shall doubtless be enabled to give a similar account of them.

A week or two ago the Raleigh Standard informed its readers that "the annual average of the cotton crop of the United States may now be estimated at one hundred millions of pounds; and the value of it for export about $62,000,000." We endeavored to point out to the Editor the evident errors into which he had fallen, by showing him, that if a hundred millions of pounds only were produced, the price must be 62 cents a pound to realize sixty-two millions of dollars. We told him that the crop was nearer a thousand than a hundred millions of pounds. The Standard does not appear to comprehend this, but says, "Will the Editor be good enough to *prove* to us that the crop is much nearer a *thousand* than a hundred millions of pounds?" To be sure we will, though we did not think so evident a proposition required proof.

The crop of 1842–3 was 2,378,875 bales. The bales average more than 400 pounds—say 400 pounds to be within bounds. Now if the Editor will take his slate, or get some little school boy to do so, and put down these figures, multiplying the number of bales by the pounds, the following result will be presented:—

2,378,875 bales.
400 pounds.

951,550,000 "

This will "*prove*" to him, we trust, that the crop of last year was a little nearer a thousand millions of pounds, than a hundred millions.

The Standard goes on to say that the crop of 1842, (meaning, we suppose, that of 1841–2,) was about four hundred millions of pounds. We beg him to try the slate again:—

1,683,574 bales.
400 pounds.

673,429,600 "

Six hundred and seventy-three millions instead of four hundred millions. A slight mistake.

Such ignorance of the simplest matters of business is rather inexcusable in one who founds whole columns of Editorials on the effects of the tariff on cotton, by which the public is misled.

We also endeavored to show the Standard that the cause of the low price of cotton was the immense crop of last year. But he cannot, or will not, understand it so. He thinks that the million of bales lying in the Liverpool warehouses are there because "the Europeans have not been able to sell to us as they desired to do; and not having *sold*, they are unable or unwilling to *buy* the cotton spoken of." "This is the true reason," says the Standard. To show that it is not so, it is only necessary to say, that *more American cotton has been bought and spun in Europe this year, than in any previous year.* The last crop entered markets which were already glutted with an accumulated surplus of half a million of bales. That crop was so large, that in spite of a rapidly increased consumption, another half a million of bales is added to the stock on hand. All the machinery in the world could not have consumed the surplus; and if it could, the manufactured goods would have remained on hand unsold, instead of the raw cotton.

But it is surely a work of supererogation to argue so plain a point—plain to the dullest comprehension—that the chief cause of the low price of cotton is its over-production, and not a high or a low tariff.

We asked the Standard, how it happened, if the Tariff affected the price of cotton, that the high Tariff of 1828 did not bring down prices, and the low Tariff of 1841 did not raise them? To this his only reply is, that "the Editor of the Observer is old enough to know that it is easier to ask questions than to answer them." Truly a sage conclusion. But we did think that the Editor of the leading Locofoco paper in the State would have been able to muster some sort of answer to questions so plainly growing out of the bold ground he had taken, that the present Tariff alone had brought down the price of cotton, and that we can only hope for a rise of price by reducing that Tariff.

But the most curious proposition of the Standard is contained in the following:—

"That the English tariff upon our tobacco is high—very high—we admit. But it is laid on purely for purposes of revenue, and as it is a luxury, and will be had, at all events, it is not, perhaps, taxed much beyond the highest revenue point. Still, this circumstance does not weaken the force of what we said."

The enormous tax of 75 cents a pound on unmanufactured and $2 27 a pound on manufactured Tobacco, "*laid on purely for revenue*," is about the boldest declaration we have yet seen from a professed *free trader*, and the most thorough-going apology for British taxation of American industry—agricultural industry too. It is horrible that Congress should tax British manufactures 25 or 50 per cent.; but very pardonable for Britain to tax ours 1000 per cent., or from 20 to 40 times as much! 1000 per cent. "is not, perhaps, much beyond the highest revenue point" in England, but 20 per cent. is the "highest revenue point" that Locofocoism will tolerate in the United States! Who can tell the price to which American Tobacco would rise, (not in England, it would *fall* there, and the consumption be immensely increased,) if the duty was 20 or 50 per cent. instead of 1000! But Locofocoism utters no anathemas against English taxation of our products. It stands ready to excuse them; and hurls its thunder only against our tax on their productions. In our opinion, there never was a more blind, unpatriotic, and anti-National policy.

The packet ships from New York to England continue to go freighted with Flour, Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, &c., totally falsifying all the clamor of the Locofocos that our Tariff was destroying the trade with Europe. Here are articles many of which the U. States have never been allowed to send to England, going there now by the cargo. If we were disposed to imitate their attempts to humbug the people, we should claim this as a beneficial effect of the Tariff. But it is not so. It is owing to a late diminution in the enormous rates of duty which England formerly imposed on American productions.

How must they blush, (if they can blush,) who have asserted that England could not, or would not, buy any thing from us because we lay duties on their manufactures!

SHOCKING STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.—The boilers of the Steam boat Clipper, of New Orleans, burst on the 21st ult. There were 49 persons on board, consisting of 43 officers and crew and 6 passengers, of whom 28 were killed, and 7 wounded. 14 escaped unhurt.

Two shocking murders of females are recorded in the Northern papers. One of Mrs. Bacon, of Middletown, Conn., who was murdered on Sunday the 24th, whilst her husband and children were at Church. The house was robbed of about $75, and the appearances are that Mrs. B. made a stout resistance. Her body was dreadfully mangled. Two men, the supposed murderers, have been arrested.

The other was Ann Maria Burk, who was deliberately murdered in the streets of Baltimore on Thursday night last. She was nurse in the family of Randle H. Moale, Esq., by whom she was highly esteemed.

Extract of a letter from a friend in Mississippi, dated Sept. 10.

"I know of nothing in the way of news which could afford you any interest, save that our campaign has fairly opened for members of Congress and State Legislature, and Governor. The odious doctrine of Repudiation, and not Federal politics, will be the test with us this fall; and on that question, to a great extent, will the contest be fought. The candidates for Governor are both men of popular and pleasing address, well qualified for the canvass, which is progressing with considerable advantage to the Whig cause, on account of there being a considerable portion of the Democratic party (say 3000 voters) who will support the Whig or Bond-paying candidate. The Legislature having failed to district the State, the Whigs will put out no ticket for Congress, but will vote for the Bond-paying Democrats; and by this stroke of policy, the Whigs hope to strengthen themselves before the campaign of '44, relying upon the principle which seldom if ever fails, that when parties begin to act together, they soon assimilate and run together. The Democratic party in this State has sustained another great loss, so far as the policy of the State is concerned, by a recent division of their distinguished men upon the Bond question. Several anti-bonders, who have heretofore been opposed to the payment of the Bonds of the Union Bank, becoming either disgusted at the lengths to which the Repudiating party wished to go, or frightened at the obvious re-action of popular sentiment, have come out and are now occupying new ground, viz: that if the Bond holders will join issue in any Court of competent jurisdiction, they are willing to abide the decision, and earnestly invite such an issue. Before four years more, mark my words! Mississippi will recognise the legality of the Bonds, and set about providing ways and means for their payment, principal and interest. The dark and damning cloud of Repudiation is breaking and dispersing, and "the sober second thought" of the people about to pronounce the verdict in favor of a wronged and too confiding people; I mean those innocent purchasers of securities beyond the great waters, who have invested their all therein."

Encouraging.—The receipts of the past summer months for travel over the Wilmington & Roanoke Rail Road were considerably greater than those of the corresponding months of last season, notwithstanding there was in the mean time a reduction on the charges of nearly thirty-three per cent. The increase is attributed in part to the reduced fare, and otherwise, to the bettered times.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

MARRIED,

On the 19th ult., at the residence of Mr. John Lucas, by Jno. Adams, Esq., Mr. E. J. STREATER to Miss ELIZABETH WILSON, all of Anson county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 16th September, Mrs. ELIZABETH THAMES, consort of Mr. David Thames, and eldest daughter of Thomas and Mary Memory, aged 27 years and 6 months.

At her residence in Anson county, Mrs. EDITH PRATT. We are apt to speak well of the dead, and but few deserve to be spoken better of than the deceased. She attained the good old age 'allotted unto man."—[*Com.*

Departed this life, on the 26th ult., SAMUEL J. HAWS, eldest son of Alex. Haws, aged 11 years 4 months and 10 days. He bore the afflicting hand of Providence with that degree of patience that characterized one who had a building not made with hands.

Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below;
Go, by angel-guards attended,
To the sight of Jesus, go. [*Com.*

On the 19th ult., at his residence near Alfordsville, Mr. JAMES JORDAN ALFORD, aged 39 years and 10 months, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their irreparable loss. Long may the tear of mourning fall from the cheek of his bereaved widow, for she has lost in him a kind and affectionate husband; long may his fatherless children lament, for they have lost in him a benevolent and doting parent; long may an innumerable concourse of relatives and friends lament, for they have lost in him a generous and accommodating friend. And from the calmness and serenity exhibited through the whole of his illness, we confidently believe that all was well within. He had for some time been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and we hope, when his immortal spirit winged its flight from this world, it was carried by angels to rest in Abraham's bosom.—*Com.*

In Wilmington, on the 24th ult., ELIZA C. POWER, daughter of the Rev. Whitefoord Smith, aged 2 years, 3 months and 14 days. Also, on the 12th ult., BENJAMIN, aged 3 years 4 months and 19 days; on the 14th, MARY DURANT, aged 1 year and 8 months; and on the 15th, MARTHA JUDITH, aged 5 years and 13 days, all children of Mr. Thomas F. Gause.

In Brunswick county, on the 19th ult., after a short but painful illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BALLOON FRINK, consort of Samuel Frink, Esq., in the 54th year of her age.

On Friday the 22d inst., of bilious congestive fever, in the 17th year of his age, JOSEPH, only son of Mr. George C. Hodges, of this town. In this very afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence, we are brought to see by what an uncertain tenure we hold valued objects of Earth. But a few days ago, in the family circle of our bereaved and afflicted friends, was to be seen the young man of promise, the prop upon which a father and mother expected to lean in the wintry season of old age, and up to whom, fond and affectionate sisters, had already looked as their protector through life. In a word, he, who was ere long expected to be, not only the prop of those who had cradled him in their arms, but the one, and the only one, who should take himself the interest and care of the family and become a rod and staff to them in declining life, by this seemingly mysterious providence of God, is cut down in the spring season of life.

We sorrow, 'tis true, but not as those who have no hope, for altho' the father's son is gone, the mother's child is no more, the sister's brother is not, yet we believe their loss is his infinite gain, and his deathless spirit rests with its Redeemer, having been redeemed by the blood of Christ, and having lived his short day in accordance with the command of God, to "Remember his Creator in the days of his youth," we feel an assurance that his suffering time is forever over and gone, and that he rests to-day in "Abraham's bosom."

We design not to eulogise the dead, but 'tis justice to the memory of our departed young friend that we should say, he was an obedient son, an affectionate brother, a valued companion of his youthful friends; he was through life careful to acquaint himself with the written word of God, and never failed to address his Maker on his knees, morning and evening. He was warm in his attachments, strong in his affections, and kind in all his intercourse with his fellow-beings. But worth, merit, and excellency of character, could not, did not, bribe death. He is gone, but has gone from the evil to come.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

C[illegible]ON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber expects to receive by the Cotton Plant, THIS DAY, the principal part of his Fall Supply of Books and Stationary.

E. J. HA[illegible]

October 2, 1843. 74tf

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—OCTOBER 4.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45		Lead, bar,	5 a 6	
Ditto, apple,	30 a 40		Mackerel, bf bl. No. 1,	$7	
Bacon,	6½ a 7½		Molasses,	23 a 28	
Beeswax,	25 a 27		Oats,	30	
Butter,	10 a 15		Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80	
Bale Rope,	8 a 10		Nails, cut,	5½ a 6	
Coffee,	9 a 10		Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton,	7½ a 7¾		Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	20		Sugar, brown,	8 a 10	
Corn,	45 a 50		Lump,	14	
Copperas,	3 a 3½		Loaf,	15 a 18	
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14		Salt,	50 a 60	
Flour, new,	$4½ a $4¾		Sack,	$2½ a $2½	
Feathers,	20 a 25		Tallow,	7 a 7½	
Flaxseed,	80 a 90		Tin, box,	12½	
Hides, green,	4 a 5		Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½	
dry,	10		Wheat,	75 a 80	
Iron,	4½ a 5		Whiskey,	28 a 30	
Lard,	8 a 10		Wool,	12½ a 15	
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00				

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15

REMARKS.—Business improving. Cotton coming to market quite freely for the season, and is in brisk demand at improving prices. Sales are made at 7½ to 7⅞ for old and new crop. No change to notice in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—September 27.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 75 a 7 00; Timber 4 00 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 50 a 55; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 50 a 2 62.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has advanced to 2 02, that being the rate this week. Tar has slightly declined; sales at 1 15.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—Timber maintains an advanced price; 5 dollars may be called the average rate for mill qualities; there is a good demand for the article. Flooring boards have been sold recently at 7 dollars, credit. Nothing to report in other kinds of lumber.

Bacon.—No late sale of consequence.

Corn.—None afloat; good supplies in store.

Rice.—Late sales at 2 50.

A cargo Thomastown lime, nearly 1000 casks, brought 75 cents.

The cargo molasses per Balkan, from Martinique, was sold at 27 cts. 90 days.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—September 26.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 4½ a 6½; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 4 00 a 4 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton has risen ½ cent. Sales brisk at 8¼ to 8⅝ and 8 75. Corn 50; Bacon 6 to 8; Flour 6 to 7.

At Augusta, old cotton 6½ to 8¼, new 7½ to 8⅝.

At New Orleans, new cotton 7 to 9⅛, old 5½ to to 7¾; receipts about 750 bales a day. Sugar 5 to 7. Molasses 23 to 24. Tobacco 2½ to 5. Bacon 3½ to 8. Flour 4 12 to 5. Corn 45 to 47.

At New York, Cottton firm, at 7⅞ to 9⅜. Sales about 1000 bales a day. Flour 4 37 to 4 75. Wheat 95. Corn 51.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 9. Receipts of the week 2890 bags, of which only 800 were new. Rice 2⅜ to 2½.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 20.—Brig Balkan *from Martinique*; Schrs. Extio from Thomaston, Me., Ann Maria from New River. 22.—Brigs Orchilla from Guadaloupe, Alford from New York; Schrs. Robert Treat from Guadaloupe, Ninetta from Philadelphia, Alaric from New York. 23.—Schr. Sterling from New York. 26.—Brig Adamant from Pt. Petre, Guadaloupe.

CLEARANCES.

Sept. 21.—Brig Leonora for Baltimore; Schrs. Republic for Jamaica, Regulus for New York. 22.—Brigs Orchilla from Guadaloupe, Alford from New York; Schr. Victory for New River. 26.—Schr. Extio for Philadelphia.

In addition to the above arrivals mentioned in last Wednesday's Chronicle, we learn from a private letter that the A. F. Thorn from New York, the A. A. Thompson from Philadelphia, and the Estell from Boston, all arrived on Thursday or Friday last.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

WM. G. MATTHEWS

HAS opened the Store on Green Street, lately occupied by Dr. J. C. Smith, deceased, and opposite John Huske & Son, where he is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Embracing superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Kentucky Jeans; French, English and American Prints; Black and colored Alpacas; Bombazines and Muslin-de-Lains; Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings and Drillings; Muslins and Cambrics; Apron Checks and colored Cambrics; Black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Velvets; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Sewing Silk and Twist; Serges; Cont and Vest Bindings; Spool, Patent and Ball Thread; Stocks, Collars and Vestings; Shawls and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine Silk and Kid Gloves; Ditto Silk and Cotton Hose; Buckskin and Woollen Gloves; Blankets, &c., and a great variety of other Goods.

ALSO,

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

And a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES, which he offers VERY LOW for CASH, East side of Green Street.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT.

Warning to the Public.

ON the 18th and 19th of last month, ALEXANDER MORPHIS, of the county of Orange, was in this city, procuring materials for preparing my Ointment. He also obtained of a house here, about twelve hundred Bills, (containing certificates, &c.) which had been printed in my name, and especially for my own use, and which, I expect, he will put around the Ointment, and pass it off as my preparation. While in this place, he engaged the services of the notorious *James Bryan*, (so Bryan states,) to peddle the Ointment for him in the Southern and Western counties of this State.

But, I deem it proper to inform the public, that neither Morphis, nor any other man, has obtained a knowledge of the Ointment, as now prepared by me. The *genuine* Ointment has my signature on the Bill that surrounds each pot, and on the top label. I have not any Ointment in the hands of Pedlars, nor out on Agency.

Morphis resides in the neighborhood of Ruffin's Mills, or near the Post Office called "Snow Camp," and said that he was procuring the materials for Solomon Allen, a Quaker gentleman in Orange; but I did not believe his statement, as Mr. Allen is well known to be a very correct man.

I shall feel thankful for any information concerning his operations in the business. All persons who may purchase of him, will lay themselves liable to prosecution, under the Patent Laws of the United States.

In introduce myself to the Editors of North Carolina, as a Printer, who has labored long and faithfully at the business; and respectfully request two or three insertions of this advertisement, for the public good. Should they make a charge, I will take their paper out in Ointment, for the benefit of the afflicted poor that may require its use.

WILLIAM W. GRAY,
Patentee and Proprietor.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
[illegible] tons assorted Iron,
[illegible] kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

CHEAP CASH

SHOE STORE,

At the sign of the BIG BOOT, Person Street, 3 doors below the Market.

The Subscriber has received his Fall and Winter supply of Boots, Shoes & Brogans,

Consisting of

Gentlemen's fine Calf Dress Boots,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 2d and 3d qualities,
Ditto fine Cork-sole Water Proof Boots,
Ditto ditto Gaiter ditto, with and without heels,
Ditto Calf, Goat, Morocco and Buckskin Shoes and Shoetees,
Ditto ditto Kid and Morocco Dancing Pumps,
Ditto ditto Goat and Leather Slippers,
Ditto India Rubber Overshoes,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick & thin soles
Ditto Calf and Goat ditto, ditto ditto.
Ditto Calf, Seal, Morocco and Kid Shoes,
Ditto ditto ditto ditto Boots and Bushins,
Ditto colored and black cloth top Buskins,
Ditto black Silk and Morocco Quilted Buskins,
Ditto fine and common Gaiter Boots, fig'd & plain,
Ditto India Rubber Shoes,
Misses' Morocco, Calf, Seal and Leather Boots and Shoes,
Ditto col'd and black Kid and Morocco Slippers, thick and thin soles,
Boys' Calf, Kip & coarse Shoes, Shoetees & Brogans
Ditto Morocco Dancing Pumps,
A very large assortment of Children's Leather and Morocco Boots and Shoes,
2000 pair Men's Kip and coarse Brogans,
1800 ditto Men's Leather Boots and Shoes.

This Stock, which is very extensive, was purchased on the most favorable terms, direct from the Manufacturers, previous to the advance in Shoes, and will be sold unusually low for Cash, or to customers *who cash their bills when presented.*

—ALSO—

Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather; Calf and Boot Morocco Skins; black and colored Morocco Skins, for Coach and Hat Linings; Lining and Binding Skins; Shoe Thread; Lasts; Sparables; Pegs; Varnish, &c. &c.

S. T. HAWLEY.

October 4, 1843. 74-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER having disposed of his entire Stock of Drugs and Medicines to Mr. Samuel J. Hinsdale, Druggist, respectfully refers his former customers to him.

JAS. A. McRAE.

October 3, 1843.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents*,
Fayetteville, N. C.

October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber expects to resume his School on the 9th of October. Terms of Tuition and place of teaching unchanged.

M. RUSSELL.

September 29, 1843. 74-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his well known TRACT OF LAND in Montgomery county, between the Yadkin and Uwarree Rivers, known by the name of Wind Hill. Good dwelling and out houses; fences in good repair.

The Land is in a high state of cultivation, with an Apple and Peach Orchard of choice fruit.

The home tract contains 500 acres, with several other adjoining tracts. Also, a good Grist Mill, driven by an over shot wheel, and has 30 feet fall.

These lands have thirty odd never failing springs, settlements for several families, and in as healthy a section as North Carolina affords.

Money, young negroes, or good paper, will be taken in payment. See the premises.

ELI HARRIS.

Wind Hill, Sept. 25, 1843. 74-3w

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1843.

Daniel Freeman and Son *vs.* David L. Thomas.

Original Attachment, levied on all the interest of the Defendant, David L. Thomas, in a certain Tract of Land, containing sixty-two acres more or less, lying in the County and State aforesaid on the waters of Cedar Creek, adjoining the lands of David C. Lilly and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David L. Thomas, the Defendant in this suit, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said David L. Thomas to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to replevy the land levied on, demur, or plead to issue, or final judgment will de entered up against him, and the land levied on condemned, subject to the

FOR SALE,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a General Assortment of DRY GOODS, ARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 21, 1841. 72tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.

March 28, 1843. 47-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine. CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

THE MERCHANTS'

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, *President.*

Wm. E. Mayhew,	Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty,	Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw,	G. W. Richardson,
James I. Corner,	Johns Hopkins,
John Dushane,	*Directors.*

GEORGE B. COALE, *Secretary.*

☞ J. W. Wright is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,

TAILORS.

(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in Town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,	$10 00
plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons, plain,	1 50
Vest, plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.

December 31 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

JAMES MARTINE.

June 21, 1843. 64tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammoniæ; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47-tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL. J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 16, 1843. 54-tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53-6m

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.

Sept. 25, 1843. 54tf

PETERS'

VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, [illegible] all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozeng[illegible]

Are a specific for the relief of nervo[illegible] headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy and debility, either from previous disease [illegible] living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irri[illegible] the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitati[illegible] heart. From their efficacy in the [illegible] they are called by many the Headache [illegible]

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

May 1, 1843.

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a Fresh Supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which may be found the following articles, viz:—

30 pieces fine and common blue, black, green, mixed and drab Cloths,
76 ps. Cassimeres, Sattinets and Kentucky Jeans,
51 ps. black and colored French and English Merinos,
16 ps. blk and col'd Alpacas, some very pretty,
900 ps. English, French and American Prints,
240 ps. Bleached Shirtings,
80 ps. Tickings and Drillings,
60 ps. scarlet, white, green and yellow Flannels,
50 ps. Padding, Canvass and Buckram,
115 ps. Muslins and Cambrics, of various kinds,
70 ps. Apron Checks and colored Cambrics,
500 doz. Taylor's, Clark's, and other Spool Cotton,
150 lbs. Patent Thread, 40 lbs. do. Cotton Balls,
82 ps. Silk Handkerchiefs, some very good,
300 do. Cotton ditto,
900 gross Lasting, Metal, and other Buttons,
500 dozen Tuck, Side & Pocket Combs, assorted,
70 dozen Cotton Hose, assorted,
60 cases black and white Fur Hats,
10 dozen fine Fur Caps, Cloth and Seal ditto,
75 dozen Florence, Straw, Shell and Cyprus Bonnets,
520 Blankets, assorted,
42 ps. Kerseys,
2500 pairs Shoes, assorted.

—ALSO—

Bombazines; Muslin-de-Lains; Pilot and Beaver Cloths; Merino Cassimeres; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Ginghams; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric; black, blue-black, and fig'd Silks; Challys; Sewing Silk and Twist; Silk and Cotton Velvets; Serges; Coat Cords and Bindings; Cap, Bonnet, and Neck Ribbons; Kid and Silk Gloves; Hoskin and Woollen ditto; Wrought Collars; fine Cardinals; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Muslin Trimmings; Cruels; Fancy Soaps; Cologne and Lavender; Worsted and Silk Shawls in great variety; Umbrellas and Parasols; fine and common Brown Shirtings; black Satin Vestings; fine and common Worsted ditto; Pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; Cut Tacks; Collins' and King's Axes; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Hair Brushes; fancy Work Bags; mixed Pins; Silver Thimbles; Pongees; Dimitys; white and col'd Satins; Bishop Lawns; Silk Fringes; Elastic Braces; Tarlton Muslin; Black Crapes; Fillet Veils; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Table Diapers; Bird-eye and Russia ditto; Dimity Collars; Turkey Yarn; Foolscap and Letter Paper; Musquito Netting, &c. &c.

As the above Goods were selected with much care, and bought mostly for Cash, they will be sold at the lowest market prices for Cash or undoubted Notes.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1843. 70-8w

SANDS'

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days, as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

NORWICH, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDS,
Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street, New York. And for sale by [illegible]gists throughout the United States. Price [illegible]ottle, six bottles for $5.

The public a[illegible]ectfully [illegible] to remember that it is Sa[illegible]rsap[illegible] and is constantly achieving [illegible] cures of the most difficult class of di[illegible]ases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

August 15, 1843. 67-tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW AND CHEAP

CASH STORE.

THE Subscriber has taken the newly built Store on Person street, next door to Col. S. T Hawley's and immediately opposite Mr. P. Taylor's Store, where he is now receiving and opening, from New York and Philadelphia, A NEW STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—Superfine black and blue Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; super. English black Satin and other Vestings; black and blue-black Silks; figured and fancy colored ditto; bl'k and col'd Alpacas, some very handsome; French and English Challys and Merinos; French, English and American Prints, a good assortment and the newest styles, (very cheap;) Muslin and Crape-de-Lains; Bonnet Crape; Ladies' fancy Silk Cravats; Woollen and other Shawls; super. Beaver Cloth; French Cassimere; black Silk and Alpaca Cravats; Stocks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; ditto Hem-stitched, some very fine; Linen Cambric; Muslins and Cambrics; Laces, Edging and Inserting; Patent and Spool Thread; Sewing Silk and Twist; Coat Cord and Binding; Velvet and other Buttons; Silk Velvet, extra; Florence, plain Straw, Willow, and Cyprus Bonnets; fancy Silk and single and double shell Albert ditto; Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons, newest styles; Artificial Sprigs and Wreaths; scarlet and white Flannels; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Fur and Wool Hats; Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Cloth, Fur and Glazed Caps; some fine Fur, Seal and Muskrat ditto; Shoes, all sizes; Umbrellas; Hosiery; Ladies' fine white Cotton Stockings; colored ditto; superior Cashmere Prussian black ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' black Hoskin and Kid Gloves; colored ditto; Silk and Cotton ditto; together with many other articles not mentioned.

As I am determined to sell for the lowest Cash prices, and for Cash only, persons may rely upon good bargains. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. CAISON.

September 20, 1843. 72tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Also, a variety of

China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

POWER LOOMS

THE Subscriber offers for sale, Ten Matteawan LOOMS, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 21, 1843. 46tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

Cotton YARNS—price reduced.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 13½ cents, cash.

February 18, 1843. 42tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47-tf

PERFUMERY, &c.

FRENCH Essences, for the handkerchief, Cologne Water, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powder, Pearl Powder, Otto of Rose, old Brown Windsor Soap, and Anodyne Shaving Cream, Pink Saucers, Cold Cream, Indelible Ink, &c. &c., for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE.

Sept. 5, 1843. 70tf

MUSTARD SEED, Ground Mustard, Ginger Root, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Russia Isinglass, Nutmegs, Cayenne Pepper, Essence Lemon, and Rose Water, for sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE.

☞ A Superior article of LEMON SYRUP. Price 50 cts. per bottle. S. J. H.

PUBLIC ATTENTION

IS CALLED to the large STOCK OF GOODS of the late Firm of J. C. & G. B. Atkins. These Goods will be sold AT AUCTION, commencing on Monday the 16th of October next, and continuing from day to day until all are disposed of. The Stock consists of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs and Medicines, Stationary, Perfumery, Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c.

The assortment is very large, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally. Our old customers are especially invited to attend.

Terms accommodating, and made known at sale.

JOHN C. ATKINS,
Surviving Partner.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1843. 72ts

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE on hand and are now receiving, among other articles,

2175 pieces Calico, and 180 ps. Muslin de Lain,
165 pieces Alpaca Lusters,
268 pieces Cloths and Cassimeres,
Kentucky Jeans and Negro Kerseys,
Blankets and Flannels,
Tartan Plaid Shawls, and Victoria do.
Rich figured and plain Silks,
English and French Merinoes,
Pongee Handkerchiefs, and China do.
Jaconet, plain, striped and checked,
Bombazine and Eolians,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton, &c.

With many other Goods; all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 19, 1843. 72-tf

ALL NEW THIS TIME!!

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL and WINTER STOCK of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

Selected for the Retail Trade, embracing a general variety too tedious to enumerate. Those in want of Goods are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Old Stand on Person Street.

P. TAYLOR.

September 9, 1843. 71-3m

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, AND GROCERIES,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

September 5, 1843. 70-6w

Compound Concentrated Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

THIS article is prepared with great care by the Subscriber, and he warrants it equal to the best Preparations of the kind, and far superior to most of them. Price 50 cents per bottle.

S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 29, 1843. 69tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

AT AUGUSTA.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina,

Bertie Superior Court—Spring Term, 1843.

Mary Russell *vs.* James V. Russell.

Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James V. Russell, the Defendant in this suit, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Star and Fayetteville Observer, for him to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered up in favor of the Petitioner. In witness of which, I have hereunto set my hand and seal

SOL. CHERRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. and papers, $5 00.] 62-3m

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many worthless preparations have been forced into sale, which have had their day, and are now counted as so much trash, ☞ *whereas B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge is daily increasing in popularity, owing to its intrinsic worth.* It has only to be [illegible] cording to the directions, and if worms exist, [illegible] will certainly be expelled from the system. The price is only 25 cents per bottle, which brings it within the means of all. Be sure to get *B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge*, and avoid all other articles which are said to be as good, as none of them have the virtues of the *genuine article.*

Whitely, Green Co., Pa., May 11, 1843.

Mr. B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.—Dear Sir: I have been using your Vermifuge in my practice for a number of years, and find it the most sure and safe *Worm Destroyer* that I ever had.

I was called to a child six or seven years old, in May, 1842, which was then in spasms with the worms. I gave it one vial of your Vermifuge, agreeably to directions, and the child passed 440 worms. In a few weeks, I gave it another vial, and it passed 200 more, making in all 640 worms. The child recovered immediately, and has enjoyed good health ever since.

I have prescribed it in many other cases, in which it has brought away 200 and 300 worms.

JONATHAN MORRIS.

July 1, 1843. 62-tf

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Cradle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 39-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers would inform the community generally, that they offer for sale TWO VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND, bordering the Pee Dee River in Richmond County, and containing about twenty-three hundred acres, known as the Grassy Island lands.

To those who have seen the Lands, it were useless to remark a word concerning the character or quality of the soil. To those, however, who may not have seen them, we would say, that, as regards the productiveness of the soil, it is not surpassed by any in the State. There are from three to four hundred acres of River Bottom Land, which, for the rich luxuriance of Grain crops, and easy cultivable character of the earth, would suffer nothing in contrast with the most select spot of the Mississippi Valley.

As regards the water power, we would also state, that it is not excelled by any stream in the United States.

There are two Grist Mills on the premises, which yield a very considerable profit, and are never compelled to stop during the dry season of Summer on account of the scarcity of water. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises.

Attached to the Plantations, are two valuable Fisheries, at which there are generally caught from three to four thousand Shad during the Spring, which are taken in revolving Nets; also myriads of other fish.

Relative to the healthfulness of the place, we would say, that, at the dwelling house, the fever is almost unknown, and scarcely any of the forms of disease incident to river plantations are ever experienced by those who reside on the lands. The dwelling house is situated on an elevated plain, which, for the romantic beauty of the surrounding scenery, the mountain coldness of the water, and the cool pleasantness of the breeze from the River, is altogether a desirable and most enviable situation.

Persons desirous of inspecting the Lands, by calling at the dwelling will find one of the proprietors or the overseer, who will accompany them over the premises.

THOMAS & ROBT. J. STEELE.

Rockingham, Sept. 12, 1843. 72-6w

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I HAVE TWO HOUSES for sale or to rent by the year. One on the corner of Cumberland and Frink streets, with two Rooms below and one up stairs, new, and well plastered. The size of the Lot is about half an acre. Good water in the yard.

The other on Orange street, with two Rooms, and a good Well of water in the yard.

Persons wishing to purchase or rent, will please apply to me soon.

J. E. PATTERSON.

September 18, 1843. 72-3w

MEDICAL COLLEGE

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, will commence in Richmond, on the last Monday of October (30th) and continue until the last of February following.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

The Infirmary attached to the College furnishes ample materials for practical Medical and Surgical instruction during the winter: to this is also added the public institutions of the city, which are under the charge of a member of the Faculty: to all of which the student has free access. The facilities for obtaining information in Practical Anatomy, and the mode of performing Surgical operations, are not excelled in any Medical Institution of our country. The faculty take pleasure in announcing to the Medical Profession the appointment of Dr. Jeffries Wyman, of Boston, to the chair of Anatomy and Physiology; a gentleman of eminent qualifications as a Human and Comparative Anatomist and Physiologist.

AUG. L. WARNER, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

September 8, 1843. 72-8w

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Jonathan Worth *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on two negro slaves as the property of Elijah Spencer, the names of said slaves being Lucy and her child Mack.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in February next, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1843.

Thomas Waddill, Jr. *vs.* Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer.

Original Attachment, levied on three negro slaves named Lewis, Elmira, and Ralph, as the property of Elijah Spencer.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer, the Defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Elijah Spencer and Harbert Spencer to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in February next, then and there to replevy the slaves levied upon, demur or plead to issue, or final Judgment will be entered up against them, and the slaves levied on condemned, subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin Wistar Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in August, and in the 68th year of American Independence, A. D. 1843.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*